ene of good orden. I really hope that we are entering the same of good orden. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. Not that I suppose that every wrong the same era. upon a new era. Not that I suppose that every wrong in the political world will be thoroughly reformed, and that hereafter everything that is done will be done wisely and with worthy motives. But I see that the attention of the people is turned toward reform. They have become impatient of corruption in office, of negligence and incompetency in places of public trust, and are determined to put the best men in office, and hold them to a

Mr. Charles Francis Adams has succeeded in recalling an almost forgotten incident in history by his fitter letter to Mr. Tilden concerning the title of Presideat Hayes. Somebody has taken the trouble to remind Mr. Adams that his own father was a minority President, and was charged at the time of his elevation to the office with having obtained the position by a corrupt bargain with Henry Clay. Gen. Jackson believed the charge was true, and died unshaken in that belief, and there were doubtless many others who did the same. Of course the dentals by Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, as every gudent of history knows, were most emphatic and exphote, but still the Democrats of that day were as bitter in refusing to believe them as they are to-day in believ-ing in the validity of Mr. Hay-s's right to the office; yet in all the ancry talk of that there to Democrat was found who had the heart to say of Mr. Adams what his son now says of Mr. Hay-s; "He must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud."

Mr. R. Hutcheson, a lawyer of Louisiana, does not give the Democrats much hope in the political future of the South. While passing through Cincinnati last week be had an interesting conversation with the editor o' The Commercial, in which he said that the result reached in his State, Hayes for President and Nicholls for Goverpor, was the very one a vast majority of the people As for the future, be thinks the Republican party is destined to become the live, liberal, progressiv organization to which all the youth and energy of the pation will turn, while the Democratic party will subside into a receptacle of dead issues, with no emotion but a while for what has passed away. He sees signs of un-essipess in all parts of the Democratic camp, and are dicts that the next election will show more southers. States gained to the Republican party under the new de-parture than have been lost by abandoning the old recon-

President Hayes has no sympathy with the proposed revival of a new Whig party. He said in a recent conversation, which is reported by the correspond-ant of the Cincianati Guarde, that it is one of the last thoughts that could occur to him to abandon the name principles of the Republ. an party, and though the threatening storm, which is imminent in and out of Congress, might rage about his course, he would never swerve from his conviction, and that his intention and aim is the perpetuity of that party on the line on which so much good has already been done. Nothing could be further from his thoughts than the surrender of its name. as well might his opponents accuse him of wishing to surrender its principles. The President holds it near to heart that the differences in the South shall be per feetly harmonized, and that this is a outy which he owe to the country at large as well as to the Southern States. The charge that he would forget the interests of the ed race would be preposterous were it no emanelpated race would be prepeaterous were it not made by those whose prominence gives them a right to be heard. Nothing troubles him more than this. All the labors of the President are easy beside the burden of being unjustly accused. He was a supporter of the frepublican party when it first had an existence. Even in his beshood his sympathy was with Garrison and Phillips on the anti-slavery platform. The idea that he could forget for a moment the great opportunity he has of bettering the condition of the freed people of the South is so preposterous that he has hardly the patience to assure in accusers of their mistake.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

There is a small trap-door in the publication office of The Cincinnati Commercial, and it leads to a secret staircase communicating with the editorial rooms. Hence this remark: "We are not in the habit of calling Australian perfune nivertisement, but we remark that the Australian perfune nivertisement, in another column, tirkes us as a franc."

Courtship is a very simple matter in the Andaman Islands. The bridegroom cuts a certain kind of rayfish, which gives him the appellation of "backelor desirous of marrying." When he is ready to take a wife, he sits beside a marriageable maiden and stares at her. Then the bride's father or guardian joins the hands of the pair, and they disappear from the village, plunging into the depths of the forest, and remaining away sev-

A gentleman entered a court-room in Madras on March 14 with a pair of boots that creaked so fright fully that the noise called forth a cry of auguish from the bench. The gentleman with the inharmonious boots baited, gared at the bench, and then walked out of the room on tip-toe. In the corridor he took off the boots and then refutered the room, holding the musical in-struments to his hands. The magistrate, touched by the pentieman's thoughtfulness, asked him to put on his boots. The Pall Mall Gazette says that this incident reflects credit on both the magnetrate and the gentleman, who were equally deserving of sympathy. In other words, the nervousness of the magistrate constitutional, and so was the creaking quality of the gentleman's boots; for shoemakers are ousible for the musical sole; it is an infigrited infirmity that is transmitted from generation to generation. There are in every American congregation ertain number of unfortunate gentlemen whose a certain number of unfortunate genteems whose consinvariably creak in the side-summer or Winter-without respect to the age of the leather. Can they do better than follow this worthy gentleman's example-take off their boots in the vestibule and carry them in their hands up the side to their pews? For the convenience of persons thus afflicted, a case of alipper-baxes, with bootlacks underneath, could be set up in the porch.

The graduating classes of Michigan University have always had the privilege of dancing with their sweetbearts on reception-night in Commencemen week. President Augeli and the faculty have interposed ne objections, and the custom has been handed down from class to class. This year the rumor has spread that the Board of Regents would prohibit dancing, and that the reception would degenerate into a stiff walk-around. One of the students has written a letter to the editor of The Michigan Christian Advocate, asking to be calightened as to the propriety of the University dance. The editor informs him with gravity that University Hail was built with money contributed largely by the Christian people of the State purely for educational purposes, and many of them have conscientions objections to dancing in any form, and feel that the State ought not to take their money for such an end. Again: There is among Christian people a very widespread condomnation of Christian people a very widespread condomnation of round dances, as practiced at these receptions. Once more: The expense incident to attendance at the University has become very great, and very much of this grows ont of the social customs which are fostered in certain quarters. As a matter of fact, the monibers of the class pay all the expenses of Commencement week, and the students will wear dressrouts, whether they dance or merely walk around at the reception.

As the traveler approaches the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, he passes through a wooded country, near the summit of one of the Blue Ridge peaks, and within easy view is seen the old gravepard with its dilapidated brick wall. Nearly all the Jeffersons are buried there. A common stone about five feetingh marks the grave of the author of the Declara-"Born April 2, 1743, O. S.; died July 4, 1826," to all that can be seen. Time has worn away the inscrip tion. "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia, and founder of the University of Virginia." A short distance away stands the old home surrounded by a grove of ancient trees. The aristocratic couch that he rode in from New-York to Philadelphia stands in the back porch, with its tires fallen off and a general appearance of long decay. The view from the doorway of the house is grand. At the foot of the peak flows the Rivanna River; Charlottevile and the university lie beyond; to the north stretches away the Blue Eldge, and cultivated fields and country homes are seen everywhere. Here Mr. Jefferson lived in retirement from 1809 until his death in 1826. The house is much decayed and sadly in need of repairs: nothing has been decayed and sadly in need of repairs: nothing has been done to it since the war began. It was once owned and cared for by Caps. Levy of the United States Navy, and by his will left to the Government with an endowment fund for an agricultural school. It was claimed for some reason that the will was void. The case got into the courts and a writ of partition was granted to the heirs. The estate passed into the hands of commissioners and is still undivided. Meanwhile the home of Jufferson is rotting away for want of care; in a few years more it will be unfit for man to dwell in, and snakes and birds which live is the mountains will find their way into its rooms.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

President Hayes is entitled to the thanks not one of all true southern mon, but of every man in all the kind who believes in the Constitution and who looks for acontinua, ee of the free institutions of his country.— [Richmone Whig (Lem.)

Mrs. Hayes is evidently determined not to steal a policy from Democrats, whatever Mr. Hayes may have done. Her wine policy proves tris.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.]

The country and the party owe much to Randail. He deleast would be an implied vote of censure, and the lemestrate party is not in a condition to so into the chasils-ment business.—[Louisville Courier-Journal dem.]

Morton has set down on a great many good Republicans in Indiana who expected his assistance to obtain office, and these good Republicans don't feel very peasant about it, and would as soon knock his props from under him as not.—Indianapolis Sentinei (Dom.)

According to The Philadelphia Times, The party to the peringhed Republican, and The Boston Herwid, all created the new dispunction, Mr. Stanley Matthews is leiberstely presaring himself for an assault on Mr. serewed thains at the forthcoming extra session of Congress.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MADAME ESSIPOFF'S RECITALS. The fifth of the Essipoff recitals took place efore an audience neither very large nor especially musical. The coolness with which these admirable entertal ments have been regarded by our connoisseurs is difficult to account for, and by no means creditable to our taste and knowledge of art. The programme last night was devoted to the music of the dance, including in that designation the classical suite and the modern bravers concert piece, and ranging consequently from Each to Liszt, Brahms, and Tschaikowsky. was impossible in one evening to illustrate even the salient features of the vast domain which between these distant boundaries, Madame Essipoff covered in her selections a wide variety of styles and pointed some striking contrasts. We had a Sarabande, a Bourree, and a Gavotte of J. S. Bach's. How charming was her playing of the Gavorte! Then came an excellent Gigue by Hassier, the pupil of a pupil of Baeh's, and a cotemporary of Mozart, no, in a letter to Frau Mozart, speaks very contemptuously of his skill as a performer. As a specimen of Mozart she gave us the well-known Minuet from the Symphony in E flat. Schubert's Polonaise mélancholique was the bridge which brought us over from the classical peried into the midst of the free school of the present day; and here we found Liszt with his immensely difficult illustration" of the ballet des patineurs from "Le Prophète"—really not dance music at all but a fantasia— and his "Galop Chromatique;" Brahms with two of the Hungarian Dances" which the Thomas Orchestra has made familiar to us; Leschetizky (Madame Essipoff's husband) with a mazurka; and Tschaikowsky with a striking waltz in A flat. Besides these there was a Sal arello of Stephen Heller's. The programme was not long, but it was excessively exacting and fatiguing to the performer, and it left us in greater admiration than ever of her vast resources and her fine artistic

#### COL. SELLERS.

The Park Theater was full of eager, interested, and pleased spectators, last night, and this cheerful assemblage greeted Mr. Raymond with a hearty welcome. The comedian-after so much tragedy as the town has lately imbibed-is a refreshment, and comes at a good time. Col. Sellers awoke good-natured laughter the moment he appeared, and he kept his auditors merry till the final fall of the curtain. It is a generous, sym pathetic, human sort of pleasure that Mr. Raymond diffuses by means of this embodiment, and this result shows the wholesome, kindly, sincere, and essentially gentle spirit of the work. This quality, valled but not concealed by comic eccentricity, commended the personation to general acceptance, when it was first displayed, and this will make it victorious to the end. Mr. Raymond's acting of the part has grown in vigor and in freedom. He was otherwise unchanged. Col. Sellers still charms by his vociferous heartiness, his unexpectedness of word and conduct, his instantaneous transitions in the use of emphasis, his pathetic sincerity, and the air of forforn quaintness-unconscious to himselfshich no rhapsedy of speculation can hide. Mr. Raymond was in fine spirits, and his representation sparkled with vitality and humor. Miss Marie Gordon, acting Laura Hackins, added romantic interest to the by intellectual character, by an almost spiritual beauty of facial expression, and by earnest and skillful treatment of an ungracious part. Mr. C. W. Couldock was welcomed back to the New-York stage, and the character of Si Hawkins was made, by him, natural and loveling. Mrs. A. F. Baker, Mrs. Peters, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. John Burnett, and Mr. Frank Evans, and others, assisted in this reproduction of "The Gilded Age," and the play was set in appropriate scenery by Mr. Edward Simmonds. Many gifts of flowers were sent to the stage, and the public pleasure was expressed without reserve. Mr. Raymond's engagement at the Park will it is understood, be a short one: it cannot fail to be

#### UNION SQUARE THEATER.

The placid existence of "The Danicheffs" will terminate with the present week at the Union Square Theater. The drame is strong in feeling if not action, and it is simple, pure, and picture-que. Every person should see it who wishes to keep abreast of theatrical advancement and enterprise in these times. It has certainly had a success. It leaves the field with honor. We cannot avoid the reflection however, that it would have won still greater success had art but sprinkled the hely element of virtue with a little more ginger. The drama, in fact, is like a milk cracker-pure, but very nearly insipid. It has good beauties, though, and it ranks with the presperous hits of the exceptionally fortunate Union Square Theater. "Smike"—the late Andrew Halliday's play, on "Nicholas Nickleby"—will be produced here

## ROOTIES THEATER.

Mr. Warde took a benefit here last night, and acted Pythias, to the Damon of Mr. McCullough. The theater was filled with spectators, and the audience nanifested its enthusiasm in frequent plandits. Mr. McCullough' Damon is a noble type of heroic ideal and of the strength of simplicity in the art of activity. Mr. Warde offered a fervent, pletoresque Pythias, and subsequently implied his versatility by giving a portion of Rameo and of William. The occasion was eminently successful.

## NEW BROADWAY THEATER.

The new Broadway Theater was reopened last night, and a spectacle piece named "The Wonder Child" was there performed, in presence of a very numerous audience. The piece is reminiscent of "Beauty and the Beast." It is mounted in showy scenery, and it is fraught with processions, dances, vocalism, and romantic fable. The chief part was presented by Miss Stella Boniface. The spectacle was received with favor, and, at another time, will clicit more particular description.

# DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Eben Plympton will act at the Fifth Avenue Theater, with Miss Nelson. "Cymbeline" is to be produced, as well as "Tweifth Night."

Mr. Heller offers an excellent entertainment of Magic and Music at the Wonder Theater. He will remain there, however, only till the end of May. These last opportunities of seeing the great magician ought not to drift away neglected.

Mr. Charles Wyndham began, on April 24, a. the Lendon Crystal Palace, the production of a series of the plays of Mr. Boncicault. Those announced are "The Colleen Bawn," "The Cordinan Brothers," "Arrah-Na-Pogue," "Hunted Down," and "Faust and Margue-

Tony Pastor's Variety Theater allures its public with a vast array of specialties. The Aquarium avites attention by psecutorial curiosities and musical ambellishments. Mr. Barnuni's massive and diversified intertainment remains another week at Gilmore's

Messrs. Poole & Donnelly, managers of the Grand Opera House, are to receive a complimentary benefit, at that theater, on May 4. They have managed this house with signal energy and good judgment, and their henefit—which many leading citizens have undertaken to fester—should prove a practical tabute to courage and

"A Crushed Tragedian," the last new play A CTISHER Tragethan, and a positive and parpuble bit and is recorded as a genutine and signal snocess. This news we receive from "mouths of wisest centure." Mr. Sothern brought out this piece at the Walnut Street Theater, Philodeiphia, last Friday. His engagement there ended on Saturday night.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

# GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, slowly rising barometer, stationary or rising temperature, north-west to south-west winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by rain areas near the Middle Atlantic coast.

## TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Moraing Night BAY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 89101112 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 89101112 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 89101112 3 30.5	HOURS, Morning				
	30	HOURS: Moraing 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 9 9 101 118	BAR Inches	
	30				

29,5 firms diagram shows the harmonical variations in this city by centla of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midulais. The irregular while line represents the sectifications of the mercary during those hours.]

THIRDNE OFFICE, May 1, 1 a. m.—The barometer ruled low yes'erday during the presence of threatening clouds. The variations of tempera ure were not strongly marked. The amount of moisture in the air at midnight was excessive, but this condition cannot be of long continuance with a rising westerly wind.

For this city and vicinity two days of generally fair
weather, with occasional clouds and gradually increasing
warrath, may be expected.

In the Head and Freet.—Wife (reproachfully)—"Oh, George!—again!" Husband—"Beg y'r par'n, my dynr!—herabirofit—been t'see Weshi'n an' O'Leary walkin' roun' an roun' an roun'—ma' me jush a B'ie girry—thash all! Besides, got a pair of those sacewed boots' on. Seen 'em advertised—haven't you!"—[Funch.

# TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COM-

NORRIS WINSLOW'S BANK ACCOUNT-GEO. N. KFN-NEDY'S ACCOUNT OF THE LEGISLATION OF 1870 -HIS OPINION OF THE TWEED CHARTER-WHY THE REPUBLICANS VOTED FOR THE TWEED

CHARTER AND TAX LEVY. ALBANY, April 30 .- The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin met this morning. Mr. Bradley examined Darius

R. Mangam, who testified: Reside in New-York City; am President of the National Trust Company, and have held such position since the company was organized in 1867; Mr. Winslow was one of the original subscribers to the National Trust Company; he, I think, always kept an account with the company as Mr. Winslow, banker, up to the time that his private bank was transferred into an incorporation; then we kept an account with the Merchants' Bank of Watertown; Mr. Winslow had then a private account; he had no account prior to that.

Q. When was that bank organized ! A. Probably in the early part of 1870; he had there a small balance on hand; the first credit to Mr. Winslow's private account was on June 2, according to our books; that was a credit of \$2.675; it was a deposit made by myself to his credit; I find in my private letter-book this letter written to Mr. Winslow: "I have sold the 25 shares of National Trust Company stock, which is to be paid for on the 1st prox., and will eredit the amount to your account;" that letter

is dated May 27, 1870; the credit, June 2. Q. How much stock did he have at that time of this National Trust Company f A. I think he had about 150 shares from the foundation of the institution.

Q. When did you find the first credit made to him? A. On the 14th of June, \$20,000; that was the result of a loan that I made to J. E. Winslow of \$20,000. Q. Is there any reason why he could not make that

Q. Is there any reason why he could not make that loan in his own name 1 A. Yes, Sir; as president of the National Trust Company I cannot loan to any director.
Q. Was Mr. Winslow a director 1 A. Yes.
Q. He drew upon this deposit subsequently, I suppose 1 A. The check was given to J. E. Winslow on June 11, and on the 14th that check was indorsed by J. E. Winslow and deposited to the credit of N. Winslow on the 14th of June; on the same day a check of \$10,000 was drawn against that deposit, and on the 17th another check of \$10,600; these checks came to us through the Merchants' Eank of Watertown, and the proceeds passed to their credit.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE N. KENNEDY.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE N. KENNEDY. George N. Kennedy sworn: By Mr. Carp nter-I re side at Syracuse; was Senator from the 1st of January 1868, to the 1st of January, 1872; in the session of 1870 was acquainted with Wm. M. Tweed, Wm. D. Woodin-

Mr. Winslow, and all the members at that session. Q. Give as fully and comprehensively as you can the Q. Give as fully and comprehensively as you can the history of the legislation during 1870 upon any proposed charter and all proposed charters for the City of New-York, and the Election law which was passed that winter, and also state the history of the action of the Republicans and Democrats also, if you choose, in regard to it, and of any Republican caucus that was held that winter in regard to proposed legislation for the City of New-York. A. From the organization of the Senate in 1870, in making up the Committee on Municipal Affairs, to which committee most of the New-York bills were referred, it was made up and commosed in making up the Committee on Manteipal Affairs, to which countitiee most of the New-York bills were referred, it was made up and composed of four Democrats and one Republican; I had the honor to be the minerity hemiser of that committee; Mr. Tweed was chatrnan; Senators Lord from the Monroe District, Palles from the Albany District, and Creator from the Vith district, I think, in New-York, were the other numbers; very scon after the organization of that session it was developed that there was a division in the Democratic party, apparently in the City of New-York; one part of it representing what was called the Young Democracy, and the other the Tammany organization of that city. The contest between these two factions was apparently becoming quite severe; in the early part of the session there was introduced a bill—I am specifing now from recollection—there was introduced to the Senate in the Senate a bill was referred to the Appropriation Committee; I see from the journal of the Senate, and my recollection is that about that time a mation was made by me in the Senate that that bill be printed for the use of the members of the Senate. I see it was followed by a motion to refer it to the Printing Cammittee, and my recollection would be that that was about the end of that charter in the Senate. My recollection is in reference to that branch of the Legislature that there was a good deal of vacellation among the gentlemen representing the the Senate. My recellection is in reference to that branch of the Legislature that there was a good deal of vacilitation among the genticinen representing the "Young Democracy," as it was called, and these changes were frequent, and in many mistances radical. It was attempted, I think, on the part of the Republican members of the Senate to utilize that spirit in New-York in reference to measures that were for the benefit of that city, but I think that attempt was quite unavailing. My recoilection is that the Republican members of the Senate were usualed to use the power of the Young Democracy. During the time this contest was going on there was infroduced by Mr. Tweed himself into the Senate a bill providing for the government of the Cuty of New-York which has been pepularly known since as the new Charter of 1870, or the Tweed Charter That bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. After an apprepriate time it was reported from that committee to the Senate. While it was peading in the Senate it think the members of the Senate were in consultation with the representatives of the Republican party and with several organizations in the City of New-York looking to an amendment of affairs in that city. Among the rest, and prominent in that representation, was Mr. Horace Greeley, at that time the editor of The New-York Tranke. While this charter was in the Senate, and growing out of the safements from the representatives from New-York City, a causen was held of the Republican members of the Senate and provided to the Senate, and to my recollection that causes was attended by all the Republican members, and I taimk Mr. Greeley was present at the causes. He was in the city of the fire Tranke was in the city of the senate was in the city of the fire the Tranke was in the city of the fire the fire was present at the causes. He was in the city of the fire the fire the fire the fire was a fire of the fire t

imme use editor of This New-York Tritions. While this charter was in the Seade, and growing out of the statements from the representatives from New-York City, a catenes was held of the Republican members on the Schatz, and to my recollection that cancets was attended by all the Republican members of the Schatz, and to my recollection that cancets was attended by all the Republican members of I taink Mr. Greeley was present at the cancets. He was in the city of New-York in reference to frauds complaint in the City of New-York in reference to frauds complaint of the City of New-York, and the details of these frauds consisted in fraudicient registry, fraedulent voting, fraudicient registry, traedulent voting, fraudicient registry of the control of the city of New-York, and to be very mich described to the City of New-York, and my recollection would be that an Election of the elective frameths as applicable to the City of New-York, and my recollection would be that an Election fill was prepared and set there with that view, in the consultations which were tank between the Reputifican members and the representatives from New-York-bespecially wit. Greeky-it was stated that it was a question of pramaonat importance to that city that there should be some stringent Election law passed, to the cud that the frauds where mad been perpetrated migrat be prevented if possible. Whether I draw the whole of the Election work of genitemen of the prepared myse funder during the work of genitemen of the reform element of the City of New-York there was an arrangement made that an Election law such as mich be prepared, and containing measures as stringent as the insensity of any member could frame should be passed. It must be caused that the view of the puritiestum of elections as well as the Republicans of the City of New-York Under that arrangement made that an Election law such as mich be prepared, and containing measures as stringent as the insensity of any member could frame should be passed. It made the prepared to the cause of

MR. KENNEDY'S OPINION OF THE TWEED CHARTER. Q. What was your opinion of that charter of 1870 being good legislation or bad legislation for the City of New-York 1 A. I regarded the courter of 1870 in its principles to contain many valuable features. It was understood by me that it was a charter drawn by understood by the that it was a charter drawn by Judge Edmonds. The underlying pranciple of it was to center in the Mayor the power and responsibility for the government of the City of New-York. The objection that was urged to the charter was that the appointers of the Mayor under that charter conditioned for a tonger period than the term of the Mayor himself. The difficulty, in my judgment, of the charter was in selecting men to carry it him execution rather than in the features of the charter itself.

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION any other measure for the City of New-York 1 A. I do not; nothing came under my observation that would indicate anything of that kind.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. Mr. Kennedy was cross-examined by Senator Scho maker, but nothing additional of value was obtained from him. Senator Bradley asked him a large number of questions, to many of which Mr. Kennedy replied that he could not distinctly remember. Among others were

he could not distinctly remember. Among others were the following:

Q. Lo you recollect that there was any provision in the tax-levy bill of 1870, that vested powers of audit in particular officials of the City of New-York, that were regarded as objectionable in view of the power under the charter! A. It is impossible for me to state any details of that bill at this time.

Q. Do you recollect now any reason that was given by the Republican members to support it! A. No, Sir; I do not.

Q. Do you remember that Mr. Greeley expressed himself in favor of this charter before the caucus referred to! A. My recollection is that Mr. Greeley had objections to some provisions of the charter; but the passage

ot.

Q. Do you remember that Mr. Greeley expressed himself in favor of this charter before the caucus referred to? A. My recollection is that Mr. Greeley had objections to some provisions of the charter; but the passage he made secondary to the Election law.

Q. You recollect that Mr. Greeley favored the passage of any particular election law? A. I think he ravored the passage of the one that was passed as amended and passed the Senate.

Q. Was not he in favor of the passage of what is known as the Waterbury bill? A. My recollection is quite indistinct in regard to that Waterbury Election law, and my recollection would be that the law which had been passed contained many of the provisions of that bill.

Q. Do you recollect the understanding at the time that Mr. Waterbury came here with the approbation of Mr. Greeley, and representing, or claiming to represent the views of Mr. Greeley on the subject? A. No, Sir; my recollection on that question is not at all distinct.

Q. Do you understand there was at any time opposition to the Election law by the Democrats of the Senate?

A. I should say in answer to that, that opposition was feared; whether it was expressed or not I am unable to say at this time.

Q. Do you recollect that any arrangement was made with the Democrats of the Senate in reference to the passage of the Election law? A. I think I can say very distinctly that I had conversation upon that sanged with

I wood himself, Q. Do you recollect that in the tax-levy bill of 1870

enlarged powers were vested in heads of departments in the City of New-York 1 A. I don't recollect the details of that law.

Q. Do you recollect that any influences were applied to support this tax-levy bill of 1870† A. Ne, Sir. I do not.

Q. Do you understand that money was used 1 A. I do not. Q. Any consideration whatever to get votes in support of the tax-levy bill of 1870†. A. I.d.

Q. Any consideration waterver to get votes in support of the tax-levy bill of 1870? A. I do not.

By Mr. Sprague—What led you to suppose that it was necessary to vote for the Tweed Charter in order to pass the Election taw; did you have any conversation with any member of the Democratic party which led you to that impression it A. I recollect no specific conversation to the arms of the conversation of the conversation of the support. on the subject.

Q. Any with Mr. Tweed 1 A. I think the remark came from Mr. Tweed, that "you may be a subject."

By Mr. Spriggs-Q. You say you had a conversation with Mr. Tweed in reference, but had a with Mr. Tweed in reference to the pussage of the elec-tion law for the City of New-York, in which he stated that the Republibans could prepare a law as stringent as they pleased, and it would meet with no opposition from the Tammany Demogracy. Did you, in consequence of the conversation, feel at theory to state to the cances that if the Republicans would support the charter the Demograts would support the clearing have and did you so state! A. I don't remainler so stating. I distinctly recoiled that was a second of the control of the cont

mens. Senator Woodin took up the examination, and asked the Senator Woodin took up the examination, and asked the only testimony of importances chefred was to the effect that in 1871 a proposition was made, enamining from the Democratic side of the Senate and materially modifying and regulating the Election law of the Cuy of New-York; that it was passed by a strict party vote after an exciling debate; in the course of which Republicans charged the Democrats with breaking the compact of the previous year. He remembered, in answer to the direct question, that it was well understeed that a portion of, if not all the Democratic part of the Senate, was in sentiment oppose to a Registry law, and that Mr. Lort professed against a Registry law, and was with difficulty induced to vote for it.

to vote for it.

Charles M. Clancey, Abraham Van Vechten, and Areas
J. Barber, were also examined, and the committee ad

#### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

WORKINGS OF THE DEPARTMENTS. GEN. SHARPE ON THE SURVEYOR'S BRANCH OF THE SERVICE-NUMBERS, DUTIES, AND PAY OF IN-SPECTORS, WEIGHERS, AND OTHER OFFICIALS-WHERE RETRENCHMENT IS POSSIBLE.

The Custom-house Commission resumed its

Robiuson:

The proceedings of the commission will, as a general rule, be public, and facilities will be extended to the press so far as our limited space will allow. Communications made in confidence will be held in confidence, but the alleged facts will be openly examined and verified. When it fled. When it appears to this commission that public interest will be advanced by private inquiries and exami-nations, they will be conducted in private.

The examination of Col. Burt, Controller and Special Deputy Naval Officer was then resumed, a portion of lits Friday testimony being first read from the stenographor's notes. Col. Burt has been connected with the naval office for eight or nine years, and his testimony was an explanation of the workings of the system and the method of appointments. Ninety per cent of the clerks, he said, were appointed for political reasons. The Naval Officer's department he thought could not be well abolished. It was a cheek in the Collector's Department, and saved the Government a molion and a half a year in rectifying mistakes made in the Collector's office, while the office cost the Government \$140,000. There were two or three incompatant men in the department. Men could get in only through political solicitation. If the character of the service were improved by opening it to the best men who would work for the salaries paid, he thought the force, by the greater efficiency attained, could be reduced 10 per cant. Considering its standard of efficiency the present force was not too large. Then if a more simple method of transacting business were de-vised he thought the force might be further reduced another 10 per cent. Cot. Burt, at the request of the Commission, will state his views regarding retrenchment and improved methods of business in a formal report.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of Customs, occupied

the attention of the Commission for three hours and a half, and came provided with books and papers illustrading the practical workings of his office. He said he was executive officer for all that part of the business of the Collector done outside of the general office. His office attended to the discharging of passengers and merchandisc from vessels, and the supervision of all goods which pass through the Custom-house in transit to Canada, South America, and Europe. He had been four years in the office. He had five deputy surveyors under him. One had charge of the elected force of the main office; his nephew, Gen. Jucob Sharpe, was at the head of the barge office in State-st.; Col. Burton and Gen. Nicholla supervised the discharge of passengers and merchandise from the steamships, and Deputy Surveyor Klinch visited the debenture rooms, and the weighers and gaugers to preserve discipline and see that work was properly performed. The 24 miles of water front was divided into districts as follows: Ten on the North River, with 23 inspectors; 13 on the East River, with 21 inspectors; 15 in Brooklyn, with 28 inspectors; 3 the New-Jersey shore, with 9 inspectors. and 1 inspector at Staten Island. When a ves-sel discharged a cargo beyond Harlem or Port Morris an inspector went from the barge office. The debenture rooms were in charge of the district inspectors. The

to get their baggage expeditiously examined. This evalue the thought mainly due to the loose practice of examining baggage on the decks. When a passenger paid his duty meney to an inspector, who put it in his pocket and made a brief memorandum, the passenger would be inclined to doubt if the money were going to the Government. If there were a suitable barge office where the baggage could be inspected, the inspectors being under the eye of their superiors and the passengers impressed with the surroundings of official business, he thought these abuses could in great part be removed and thousands of dollars saved to the Government. The duties larvely increased after the law requiring passengers to make a deciration of baggage. He hought the Government lost \$25,000 a year to work made a deciration of baggage. When the work made a deciration of baggage, who work which has since been published. He then received an appointment of assistant when extending the same pay as the laborers, 40 cents an hour, who are sworn in as assistant weighers, and mave charge of the memoration of weights, when more than one gang of laborers is required by a stream that the weigher holds the office (for \$2,500); the foreman hire weighers, in elected, the man who gets 40 cents an hour, who are sworn in as assistant weighers and many the passengers is the weights. Gen. Sharpe said the assistant weighers are also not any of the same than the weights. Gen. Sharpe said the assistant weighers the man who gets 40 cents an hour, is the one who actually takes the weights. Gen. Sharpe said the assistant weighers have been also assistant weighter and hour, is the one who actually takes the weights. Gen. Sharpe said the assistant weighter holds the office for said the assistant weighter were selected from the land hear reduced from 19, and Transmitted the said that the said work done. He some time ago emorted is the sum represented by the payroid. The we struments were supplied by the Government, of no instances in which the city weigners' in had been used or in which the assistant weight weight from the merchants' laborers. There gaugers, pain \$2,000 each, who attended per the gauging.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. THE MODEST MILITARY-THE DEFUNCT FARMER'S CLUB-MR, GREELEY'S APPRECIATION-WASHING-

To the Editor of the Tribune.

TON RATS.

SIR: Col. Frank D. Curtis of Kirby Homestead is, if I am correctly informed, lifting up his eloquent voice on all opportune occasions in favor of Mr. J. R. Dodge for Commissioner of Agriculture. Now this seems to me very like an aggravated case of Miles Standish in modern life, and by your gracious patience I would personate Priscilla, the Puritan maiden, to the extent of modestly pressing the suggestive query on this self-forgetful Alden, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John!" Col. Curtis has a thorough hereditary knowledge of the theory and practice of good husbandry, is not backward to communicate," and withal is a handsome, pervasive man, of impressive presence-in short, is well calculated for a capital head of a Government departcent requiring a head with braus, and at the same time ocnamental without extra charge.

I well remember that the venerated Founder of Tur-THIRDEN held him in high esteem, so much so that in the almy days of the old Farmers' Club (ere THE TRIBUNE'S wake up and listen whenever the Colonel took the floor. Six or seven years ago Mr. Greeley remarked, with more than his usual delightfully deliberative and undulating manner of speech; "If-Cartis-would-only-get work-on-his-farm-I-don't-know-but-I-should be-tempted-to-effer-him-the-place"-meaning the agricultural editorship of The Tribune, jutien rendered vacant by the death of the mented Mr. Lyman, that was praise indeed, and train a man who could weigh and measure men, and who he

a man who come weigh and measure men, and who himself knew very much of farming, and I respectfully call our reform President's attention to it.

LATER.—Having reflected for several hours on the foregoing—the force of which lies wholly in the application of it—I am frank to confess (though of course it naturally goes somewhat against the grain to do so) that—I am not so sure. My logging memory has lugged up the fact that I have somewhere seen it authoritatively stated that the said whatington Bur au of Agriculture is griveyously infested with "rats," and though endowed with the lumitous gifts enumerated, Col. Curitis is proverbilly a very mild man (for a colonel), and I am not certain tout in these piping times of peace in could mustic enough of the old war spifts to enable him to "clean 'em ut." On the whole, doubtlers. The Taranyae is right (as usual) in thinking Statistician bodge, the man of all 'best calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and with the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and with the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers at the land and with the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and whith the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and the land and with the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and whith the calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and calculated to cut a creofitable figure as Commissione, 'Smithers and cal Inc Custom-house Commission resumed its inquiry yesterday, sitting in the Naval Officer's private rooms from 12 m. till 5 p. m. After a few moments consultation, the representatives of the press were invited to be present. The following order, which had been received from Secretary Sherman, was read by Mr. Robinson:

The following order, which had been received from Secretary Sherman, was read by Mr. Robinson: Fig. 111 st noisely will suppose respect that the cruing from a conscience void of offer Liso Henry Joy, "I had rather be right" than have influential friend at the capital to supply me with emboweled Government garden soeds.

Stab City, March 29, 1877.

#### THE PUBLISHERS OF A BOOK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Knowing the general correctness of statements that appear in THE TRIBUNE, we must con-less some surprise this morning to see one to the effect that Messrs, Scribner, Armstrong & Co. bave published all the works of the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Jour-

Will you kindly permit us to say, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, that this is not the case, as they did not of The Tribuxz, that this is not the case, as they demonstrate "The Rumaway, by the Author of Mrs. Jerningham's Journal," which we published in 1872.

That two editions of our new book, "Harry, by the Author of Mrs. Jerningham's Journal," should be announced, may be regarded, perhaps, as not much the concern of the general public, excepting so far as it may profit by competition, but it is of importance to its all concern of the kenprofit by competition, but it is of importance
profit by competition, but it is of importance
that the statements made in Tag Tamping newspape
that the statements made in Tag Tamping newspape
that the statements made in Tag Tamping newspape
should be entirely trustworthy. We are, Sir, yours ver
Macshillan & Co. Acw-York, April 28, 1877.

## THE OXENFORD MEMORIAL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions for the memorial window to John Oxenford, the genial critic

of The London Times:

Famy Davenport. \$25 | P. T. Barmin 
Lawrence Barrett. 25 Sydney Cowell 
Charles F. Coghlan. 25 | W. C. Sadlier. 
Bobert Heller. 25 |

ours respectfully. STEPHEN FISEE. Fifth Assnue Theater, New-York, May 1, 1877.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF PEORIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSECRATION OF THE REV. J. L. SPAULDING-SKETCH OF DIS LIFE.

The consecration of the Rev. John Lancaster Spaiding as Bishop of Peoria, Illinois, at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, will be one of the most imposing services that have taken place in this city. The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Bishop Feley of Chicago and Bishop Gibbons of Richmond. Eight other bishops and about 100 priests will be in attendance. Among the prelates will be Bishops Thomas A. Becker of Wilmington, John J. Conroy of Albany, M. A. Corrigan of Newark, Joseph Dwenger of Fort Wayne, Ind., Galberry of Hartford, John Loughlin of Brooklyn, P. N. Lynch of Charleston, S. C., Bernard McQuaid of Rochester, sel discharged a cargo beyond Hariem or Port Morris an inapector want from the barge office. The debester, the process want for the barge of the district inspectors. The harge office in Statest, which he called a timble dependent of the cardinal process of the control of the process of the cardinal process of the control of the process of the proces Patrick T. O'Reilly of Springfield, Mass., and S. H. Rose-erans of Columbus, Ohio. Bishop Rosecrans has been seof the charter itself.

Q in your opinion was it passed to seeme the passage of the Election law! A. In the camera that was the reason assigned by the Republican members of the State for supporting it. I will say in regard by Mr. Greeky that while he objected to some features of the charter he regarded that as secondary to the election law. There were 103 might watchmen at \$3 per might while he would have had the charter the Election law.

Q. Do you know of any money having been paid or promised, or any improper influence having been used to influence the vote of any Senator upon that charter, or

FOREIGN PORTS.
LONDON, April 30. - Arrived, 29th inst., Kronnewitz, at Bordeaux.
ROTTERDAM, April 50.—The steamship W. A. Scholten, Capt.,
James, from New York April 12, arrived out on Saturday,
the 28th mst.

Russin Morching to Constantinople, And the American people are marching to Foote & Rust-Ameson's, No. 243 Broadway, for the latest styles of clothing,

# best workmanship, and lowest prices.

" Blood Will Tell." "Blood Will Tell."

How rarely we meet a person of whom we can say, he or she is the "picture of heat." We saily meet these whose takes betray the breaker of dy spepsin, debility, some liver affection, or importanted to dod. The blood is the life. When out of order, many symptoms are manifest that are attributed to other causes, and yet when this is corrected all disappear. As unscrossed agent for puritying and enfecting the blood is found in Dr. PERNER, GOLDEN REDUCK, I SCOWERT, I taments the "bloom of youth" that are only immates. Under its use, the "sailow tings" of she akin, as well as pimples, blotches, and crupts are, obsappear.

MARRIED. BREED-BURRITT-At Lartford Conn., on Monday, April 30, at the residence of John C. Parseus, e.g., by the Rev. C. P. Williams of New Haven, A. D. Breed of New York to Marian P. Burritt of Cleviand Onto.

CUSHING-WAYLAND On Monday, April 3), at Trinity Church, in New-York City, by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Lit. D., Eastop of New-York, Clinton Cushing M. D., of Oakland, Cal. to Jennie Wayland of Jersey City. San Francisco papers please copy. All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

# name and address.

DIED. BARTLETT-On Sunday, April 29, May, daughter of Henricita and the late D. t. Bertlett. Friends are respectfulle invited to site of the funeral on Wednesday, Nay 2, 1877, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the grandfuller, James McBride, No. 219 Pinest, Latay-

CHAMBERLAIN-On Monday, April 30, Mary, wife of James F. Chamberlato.
Funeral from her late residence, 225 West Forty fifth st. on Weslineslay, May 2, at 1 p. m. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Informent in Groonwood Cometery. CURPRY-At San Francisco, April 20, Cornects S., wife of Hou, John Carrey, ex-Chief Justice of S. C. of Casifornia

PAYNE-At Englewood, N. J., on Sanday, April 19, Maria Mego, daughter of E. W. Andrews, esq., and wife of Rev. J. More caughter of F. W. Andrews, esc., and wife of Rev. J. W. Syns, Rector of St. Paul's Church.
Funeral an Weinesday, May 2, at St. Paul's Church, Englass. Engloweed, at 11 ociock. Train leaves by Northern Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Chambers-siz, at 0845 a. u., and foot of Fuenty-third-st. at 945 a. u., send foot of Fuenty-third-st. at 945 a. u., widow of the Lite Wm. Sandford, in the 71st year of her age.

Echalives and frombs accimulated to attend the funeral from the residence of her dargater. Mrs. E. S. Van Zandt, 300 East Fourteenth st., on Wednesday at Leclock.

Fourteenth at, on Wednesday at I o'clock.

SEY MOUR.—Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday
April 28 Mr. Leiwerd Stymout, in the 1-3d year of his age.

Relatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend his
foreral on Treesday, May I, at I 130 p. m., at the First Frespyterian charges. Trains heave by Monfelar and Greenwood
Lake R. R., foot of Desbrosses or Cortlands stat, at 12 m;
also, by Del., Lack. and Western R. R., foot of Christopher
or Entretz sta, at 17:40 a.m.

SMITH -OR Sunday, April 29, Lydia L., widow of Cyrus P.
Smith, in the 72d year of her are.

TALBOT—On Sunday, April 29, Caroline Crowninshield, wife of Charles N. Talleot and daughter of the Rev. John C. Phillips of Boston, in the "5th year of her age. Relatives and irrests pre invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Talbot, 62 Fifth-ave, on Wednesday, May 2, at 10 yz. m. The remains will be taken to Providence, S. I.

WYMAN-On Friday, the 27th inst, at Staten Island, Margoret H., only child of Wm. C. and Emma E. Wyman, in the Gib year of her age.

## Special Motices.

Advertisements intended for the next issue of THE VEERLY TRIBUNE should be handed in before 8 p. m. to-

Cantion to Druggists. Notice is hereby given that the unicordened is the sole proprietor of the Modelines known as H. T. HELM BOLD'S PHEPARATIONS, and of the TRADE MARK by which the same are known and distinguished, and that any person who in tringes upon my rights, either by counterfeiling the Trade Mark or Medicines, or by offering such counterfeils for sale, will be promptly punished to the full extent of the law.

ALREST L. RELIMBOLD.

No. 830 Chestant et. Philadelphia.

LARNED, WARREN & ETHERIPSE, Altorneys.

No. 170 Broadway, New York.

Chelre Rooms for Offices. Only a few left, and to LET

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

CENTRAL SITUATION, GOOD ELEVATORS, rushing till after midnight, PERFECT LIGHT, BULLDING ABSO-LUTELY FIRE PROOF, STEAM HEAT FREE.

Apply at the TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM. Keep's Custom Smirts, made to measure.—Very best, ix for st; no obligation to keep any of KEEP'S SHIRTS un-est perfectly satisfactory. 623 Broadway.

six for s.c. no obligation to been any of KEEP'S SHIRTS unless perfectly satisfactory, 623 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice. The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY. May 5, 1877, will close at this office on FUES-DAY at 12 oblect for Europe, by steamship Wyoning, via Queenstown; on WEINESDAY at 5:30 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Abysenia, via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwaried by this steamer must be specially addressed), and at 5:50 a. m. for France direct, by steamship Labracor, via Harry; on THUESDAY at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Labracor, via Harry; on THUESDAY at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Labracor, via Harry; on CHUESDAY at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Hencer, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 8 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Addressed), and at 3 a. m., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steamship Bolivia, via Mosille and Glaggow, and at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Mosel, via Scuthampton and Bremen. The steamships Myoning, Abysenia, and Advance Now York May 10, The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The mails for Chimand Apan leave San Francisco May 10. The May 10. The

## The Seat of War!

#### TWO WAR MAPS APPEAR IN THIS MORNING'S

#### SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Showing the Scut of War in Asia Minor and on the River Dan-

ube. All the latest important dispatches in regard to the Russo Turken campaign are also published. The other featurce of to-in, 's issue are: Letters from various special and staff correspondents. The British Law of Libel; New Orleans Without Troops: Academy of Sciences; What will Come of the War; Boston Literature. Letter from Gail Hamilton on Civil Service Reform (No. 11.) Letters from the Peoples-Steam on the Eric Canal; No Republican Party South; A Political Prediction; Ben. Wade's Troubles; Strength of the Turks. Obituary-Brownlow. Religious-The Presbyterian General Council and the latest Goasip among all denomina tions. Two New Sonnets by Rossetti. The following misocl-laneous subjects are also presented: Home of Bayard Taylor; A Compliment in Disculse: "Menage" and Trick Horses; Literary, Commercial, Political and General Notes; Humonous; The Drame; " Black Spirits and White;" Process Dress Materials; all the European and American Market Reports, de. On the Agricultural page the farmer may read what Prof. Law says about Hereditary Bindness in Horses, Eruset Ingersoil writes of the American Crow; Sac. Poster on Osage Hedging; S. H. Brooks on Sucressful Hatching; Col. Curits on a Pear Orchard as Life Insurance. Green Fodder and Dry Feed, Crowding Out Pratric Grasses, Ownership of the Senshore, Artificial Agriculture, Starting with Sheep, &c., are also texts for commont.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Price (in wrappers ready for mading), five cents per copy; one copy, one year, \$3, five copies, \$12.50; ten copies and one extra, \$25. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New 10th,
Water Tubit Cellars and Aspiralt work in all its branches,
new Gravel Roois put on and old ones repaired. Apply to
MOEN'S ASPHALITIC CEMENT COMPANY.
E & VAUGHAN, Trosouret, 103 Maiden lane, N. Y. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.